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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:31:11 ON 09 JUN 1998)

FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 11:31:38 ON 09 JUN 1998

L1 76951 S STREPTOCOCC?
L2 35 S L1 AND XANTHINE
L3 0 S L2 AND TRANSFERASE#
L4 0 S L2 AND (XANTHINE RIBOSYLTRANSFERASE# OR XANTHINE RIBOSY
L5 1 S (XANTHINE RIBOSYLTRANSFERASE# OR XANTHINE RIBOSYL TRANS

=> d 15 ibib ab

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:143935 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:143935

TITLE: Structural and functional organization of the
gpt gene region of Escherichia coli

AUTHOR(S): Nuesch, Juerg; Schuemperli, Daniel

CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Molekularbiol. II, Univ. Zurich, Zurich,
8093, Switz.

SOURCE: Gene (1984), 32(1-2), 243-9

CODEN: GENED6; ISSN: 0378-1119

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The nucleotide sequence was detd. for the E. coli region that contains the gpt gene, which codes for xanthine-guanine phosphoribosyltransferase (EC 2.4.2.22) (XGPRT) [9023-10-3]. Restriction enzyme and sequence analyses allowed the precise mapping of the gpt gene [16.9-kilodalton (kDAL) XGPRT] with respect to other genes in this region, notably phoE. The genes gpt and phoE point towards each other and are sepd. by .apprx.1840 base pairs. Available sequence data and protein analyses indicate the presence, between gpt and phoE, of 2 addnl. genes. These genes are oriented the same way as gpt and code for proteins of 4. and 15.7 kDal, resp. By in vitro transcription with E. coli RNA polymerase and nuclease S1 anal., a promoter upstream of gpt was identified. The short intercistronic region between gpt and the 49-kDal protein gene contains a .rho.-independent termination signal that closely precedes and partially overlaps another promoter. Apparently, gpt transcription is essentially monocistronic; it gives rise to an RNA of .apprx.555 nucleotides, whereas the 49-kDal and 15.7-kDal protein genes are transcribed from their own promoter.

APS

(FILE 'USPAT' ENTERED AT 11:26:25 ON 09 JUN 1998)
L1 6852 S STREPTOCOCC?
L2 193 S L1 AND XANTHINE
L3 0 S L2 AND (XANTHINE RIBOSYLTRANSFERASE# OR XANTHINE RIBOSYL
TR
L4 4 S L2 AND (PHOSPHORIBOSYLTRANSFERASE# OR PHOSPHORIBOSYL TRA
NSF

FILE 'JPO' ENTERED AT 11:31:08 ON 09 JUN 1998
L5 0 S L4

FILE 'EPOABS' ENTERED AT 11:31:19 ON 09 JUN 1998
L6 0 S L4

FILE 'USPAT' ENTERED AT 11:31:32 ON 09 JUN 1998

=> d l4 1-4 cit fd ab

1. 5,753,235, May 19, 1998, Recombinant canine herpesviruses; Elizabeth J. Haanes, et al., 424/229.1, 147.1; 435/235.1; 530/388.3, 395 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,753,235 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L4: 1 of 4
DATE FILED: Feb. 15, 1996

ABSTRACT:

The present invention includes novel recombinant canine herpes virus (CHV) and novel recombinant CHV genomes, and particularly to those CHV and CHV genomes that contain heterologous nucleic acid molecules. The present invention also relates to the use of such genomes and viruses in a variety of applications, including as therapeutic compositions to protect animals from disease. The present invention also relates to novel isolated CHV nucleic acid molecules, to CHV proteins encoded by such nucleic acid molecules, and to antibodies raised against such CHV proteins as well as to the use of such CHV nucleic acid molecules, proteins and antibodies as therapeutic compositions to protect an animal from CHV. The present invention also includes constructs comprising CHV nucleic acid molecules that include heterologous nucleic acid molecules, to recombinant vectors including such constructs, and to the use of such constructs and vectors in the production of recombinant CHV and recombinant CHV genomes.

2. 5,688,657, Nov. 18, 1997, Monoclonal antibodies against human colon carcinoma-associated antigens and uses therefor; Kwong Y. Tsang, et al., 435/7.23, 7.1, 7.2, 40.51, 40.52, 325, 328, 329, 330, 332, 344; 530/387.1, 387.3, 387.5, 387.7, 388.1, 388.8, 391.1, 391.3, 391.7 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,688,657 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L4: 2 of 4
DATE FILED: Sep. 12, 1994

ABSTRACT:

Monoclonal antibodies, in particular 33.28 and 31.1, and chimeric antibodies, in particular mouse/human chimeric Chi #1 specific for glycoprotein antigens of colon carcinoma-associated antigens which are immunogenic in humans, are disclosed. Such antibodies, and fragments and derivatives thereof, are useful in immunodiagnosis and immunotherapy of

human colon, breast, and ovarian cancer, and for purification of antigens which can serve as immunotherapeutic agents. Methods of detecting the colon carcinoma-associated antigen in a sample, and methods for treating subjects having colon, breast, and ovarian carcinomas are disclosed.

3. 5,631,133, May 20, 1997, Transition in transcriptional activation by intracellular hormone receptors at the tumor stage of dermal fibrosarcoma development; Douglas Hanahan, et al., 435/6, 69.4, 172.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,631,133 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
DATE FILED: May 12, 1995

L4: 3 of 4

ABSTRACT:

Intracellular hormone receptors are discovered to undergo posttranslational regulation. Assays to assess cancer progression and to permit discovery of a new class of biologically active compounds are provided. Related kits are also provided.

4. 4,727,028, Feb. 23, 1988, Recombinant DNA cloning vectors and the eukaryotic and prokaryotic transformants thereof; Robert F. Santerre, et al., 435/356, 91.41, 172.1, 172.3, 194, 243, 252.31, 252.33, 252.35, 254.11, 317.1, 320.1; 536/23.2, 24.1; 930/240; 935/11, 14, 29, 34, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 84 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,727,028 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
DATE FILED: Sep. 30, 1983

L4: 4 of 4

ABSTRACT:

The present invention comprises novel recombinant DNA cloning and expression vectors which confer hygromycin B and/or G418 resistance to eukaryotic and prokaryotic host cells. The novel recombinant DNA vectors are derived from plasmid pKC203, a plasmid which can be isolated from E. coli JR225 (ATCC 31912). The hygromycin B and G418 resistance-conferring genes can be isolated on the 7.5 kb BglII restriction fragment or the 2.5 kb SalI-BglII restriction fragment of plasmid pKC203. The eukaryotic recombinant DNA vectors of the present invention are prepared by inserting such resistance-conferring restriction fragments into a vector, such as plasmid pSV5gpt, that comprises a eukaryotic promoter and the necessary functions for maintenance of the vector as an extrachromosomal element or as an integrated sequence in the host cell chromosomal DNA. Furthermore, the present invention comprises useful derivatives of plasmid pKC203 which, although comprising no eukaryotic elements, are useful recombinant vectors for E. coli and other prokaryotes and serve as starting material for the construction of eukaryotic vectors that confer hygromycin B and/or G418 resistance to eukaryotic host cells. One useful derivative of plasmid pKC203 is constructed by circularizing the .about.7.5 kb BglIII restriction fragment of plasmid pKC203 to form plasmid pSC701, which can be further digested with HaeII or SauIIIA1 to form smaller plasmids. The present invention also comprises the novel transformants of the aforementioned recombinant DNA vectors.